ject all proposals from the Republic which do not contain the cession of this island as a feat-

ure. Thus, he says, Great Britain hopes to get a foothold near the Atlantic end of the inter-oceanic canal. Succeeding in this effort, she

oceanic canal. Succeeding in this effort, she could without much regret give up the ambi-tion which she entertained with respect to the

tion which she entertained with respect to the Mosquito Reservation. Whether this story is true or not, it is a fact that it has been dis-cussed with concern at the State Department, and enters into the considerations of the offi-cials. It can be asserted with confidence that

It is said that the State Department had much to do with the terms of the Republic's reply to England. When Great Britain's ultimatum was communicated to Nicaragua, it is reported, it was also promptly telegraphed to Washington by Mr. Bayard, who had received a copy of it. At the time General Barrios, Nicaragua's special envoy to London, was here. He and Secretary Gresham together drew up the answer. When he left New-York for home

General Barrios had the reply with him. Nica-ragua promptly ratified the proposition upon hearing General Barrios's explanation, and sub-sequently telegraphed it to Lord Kimberley.

OIL TOUCHES THE \$2 54 MARK

ANOTHER DAY OF FLUCTUATIONS AND OF

ADVANCE IN PITTSBURG.

SPECULATION ABOUT THE STANDARD'S POSITION

VIRGINIA SWARMING WITH PROSPECTORS.

Pittsburg, April 16.-Oil made another big jump

toward the \$3 mark to-day. On the Exchange the first quotation was \$2.40 bid, and the first trans-

action in certificate oil was at \$2 50. After this the

et again strengthened, and oll was bid up to \$2 47,

where another sale was made. At this point the

mained firm until near the close, when an advance

of 7 cents was recorded, sales being made at \$2.54

for the May option. The fact that the Standard Oll Company had advanced credit balances to \$2.25 from

yesterday's price of & would naturally lead to the

almost any price. This was a great stimulant to the speculative market, and the price at the Ex-

change opened 15 cents higher than yesterday's closing price, or at \$2.40 bid.

The independent pipe line people and refiners must

by this time feel the advance in petroleum, from the fact that the amount of oil, outside the Standard

noidings, on April 1 aggregated only 98,000 barrels

When it is taken into consideration that the daily

runs of the two independent pipe lines do not aver-

are over 7,000 barrels, it will be seen that crude oil

resterday, and which gives the Standard the major

portion of the production in the Sistersville field,

will enable the monopoly to fulfil its contracts. This

shuts the independent people out of much available

Cleveland, April 16,-A dispatch to "The Press'

rom Upper Sandusky, Ohio, says that oil men are

flooding the county, and almost everything is leased. Wells that were originally abandoned be-

ause their capacity was less than ten barrels

oil. Every man who can raise a few hundred dol

LIGHT STOCKS OF OIL ABROAD.

PRICES CLOSELY.

here follow closely New-York prices, venturing lit-tle on independent speculation. The American ad-

vance is supported in European markets by the

generally low stocks, which in some places are

port that stocks are so reduced that orders for more than fifty casks cannot be filled. The decrease in imports from America and Russia, together with dissatisfaction over the character of recent

ments from the Black Sea, has assisted to stiffen

prices. It was said to-day that the standard

is. The trade, however, does not believe that such

a price can be maintained for any length of time

in view of the opening of fresh wells and the

Traders question the truth of the reported agree

INTOXICATED WITH SILVER.

DENVER LISTENS TO SOME WONDERFULLY CON-

CEIVED IDEAS.

Denver, April 16.-The open air mass-meeting held

from the steps of the Capitol this afternoon in honor of the silver agitators, General Warner, of

Ohio, and ex-Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, was one of the largest that Denver has ever seen.

Judge A. W. Rucker introduced Congressman Sib-ley, who was greeted with cheers. "Any place but Colorado to talk silver," he said. "I did not come

to talk silver. I can do that in the East, where it is needed; but I can ask you to advance and ex-

alt the spirit of patriotism, even at the sacrifice of partisanship. The President has said the ignorant

impetus given to Russian orders.

London, April 16.—The operators in per

running all over the country, and they

ontracted for by the independent people is be-

over 6,000 barrels daily, while their shipments

two independent pipe line companies. The dea

onclusion that the monopoly is anxious for oil at

of certificates hesitated, and the market re-

market reacted, sales being made at \$2.38.

Britain will not be permitted to annex n Island, either with or without the sanc-of Nicaragua.
is said that the State Department had

Vol. LV... No. 17,685.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO NEW SCHEMES OF PLUNDER DIS-CLOSED AT TRENTON.

HOW J. L. HUSER BOUGHT OFF RIVAL BIDDERS FOR THE GERMAN PRINTING AND DID THE HULME'S PROFITABLE PICKINGS

DEPOSITED IN VARI-

renton, April 16 .- The testimony before the Voorhees Investigating Committee to-day was highly sensational. The plunderers of a State are evidently weakening, and confessions were the order of the day. It was proved that German printing contractors had combined to fleece the State; that John L. Kuser, of Trenton, formerly one of the proprietors of the "Freie Zeitung," of Newark, by the payment of several hundred dollars to as many German printing houses had, through the assistance of his personal friend, ex-Controller William C. Heppensecured printing contracts involving thousands of dollars by buying off other bidders, notwithstanding the fact that his bid for the work was nearly 50 per cent higher than were the figures submitted by other responsible bid-

Otto Heintz took the witness-stand and confessed that Frank M. McDermitt, the Democratic ex-Assemblyman, of Newark, who lobbied through the Legislature the bill appropriating \$2,750 to one of Heintz's companies, had never been counsel for his company, as McDermitt told the committee; and also admitted that Kuser had paid him so to bid that Kuser could obtain a rinting contract at a fabulous price. Joseph L. Hulme, of Burlington County, head clerk in the Treasury office for the last nine years, confessed that he had received from interest on State annually, which the State should have received; and a score or more bankers were put on the stand and confessed complicity in Hulme's trans-

Otto Heintz was the first witness called, and his reply to almost the first question asked by W. H. Corbin, counsel of the committee, produced a sensation, which was followed by another and another, until the committee rose for the day. Mr. Heintz's manner clearly indicated that he had made up his mind to tell the truth, and this caused a stir among the Democratic politicians present, who have been fattening at the public

"What service did Frank M. McDermitt, of Newark, render you or your companies, other than to secure the passage of the bill appropriating \$2,750 for expenses incurred in certain printing?

asked Mr. Corbin of Mr. Heintz. "None whatever," was the answer.

"And for that service he charged you \$2,095?" "No, he didn't charge anything. He got the check, and he kept that amount," said Mr. Heintz, with some warmth.

"He represented you before this committee last week, as he announced, didn't he?"

"No, sir. I hadn't asked him to do so." Mr. Heintz denied that McDermitt had ever advanced money to him or his company, as McDermitt had informed the committee he had done; and showed by his books that the Democratic ex-Assemblyman was indebted to him in the sum of \$180 for printing "The Newark Sunday Standard," This was a flat contradiction of all that McDermitt testified to before the committee on Friday. THE GERMAN PRINTING CONTRACTS.

Mr. Corbin then took up the question of printing State documents in the German language. This work was bid for on the basis of so much per 1,000 ems. "In the year 1890, Mr. Heintz," he asked, "who assisted your firm to secure the printing?"

"Charles Trefz," was the reply. Was he an experienced printer?"

"No, sir; he was an experienced brewer, if any "Was he a member of the House of Assembly

In 1890?" "Yes, he was in the House in 1890 and 1891," re

marked Senator Ketcham. In 1891 the Heintz Company got the largest share of the work, its bid being 35 cents per 1,000 ems. In 1893, Mr. Corbin said, there were several bids for the German printing; one, that of C. M. Robinson, of Princeton, being as low as 45 cents per 1,000 ems. John L. Kuser, of Trenton, for-merly of Newark, in behalf of "The Freis Zeitung," of Newark, put in a bid for 76 cents per 1,000 ems, and he received the greater part of the work, despite the lower bids.

Then came a startling feature of the investigation. "Mr. Heintz," began Mr. Corbin, slowly, "why didn't you bid for the State work in 1893?" "Well, to make a long matter short," said Mr. Heintz, after some hesitation, "I received a consideration not to bid."

sideration not to bid."

Q.—What was the consideration? A.—Five hundred doilars, paid me by John L. Kuser.

Q.—Because you agreed not to bid for the work that year? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did any one else receive a consideration? A.—Yes, sir. Emil Kraeutler, of the "Deutsche Zeitung," of Newark, received \$169.

Q.—Mr. Robinson was the lowest bidder for two of those reports. Did he print them? A.—I believe not. Well, Mr. Kuser wanted to print all of them, and I guess he saw Robinson, and that I would have to stand half of it.

Q.—Here is a check dated December 30, 183, for \$20, made payable to John L. Kuser, signed by you and indorsed by Mr. Kuser. A.—That represents the amount returned by me to Kuser at his request, because he had to pay Robinson on much.

The witness frankly admitted that the job

The witness frankly admitted that the job printers formed a combine to fleece the State. and told how, in 1892, he had printed 2,000 copies of Governor Abbett's inaugural address in German, having had it translated; and how for the same work three other German houses had also

Mr. Robinson, of "The Princeton Press," swore that John L. Kuser had paid him \$500 to induce him to throw up his bid of 45 and 55 cents per 1,000 ems, and that Kuser, through the friendship of Colonel W. C. Heppenheimer, then Controller, secured the job for 76 cents per 1,000 ems, making the total bill to the State \$10,000 or \$15,000 more than it should have been. Robinson also swore that he afterward secured part of this job at 75 cents, when he had declined to do it at his original bid of 45 cents per 1,000 ems, thus clear-ing \$1,000 extra, besides the \$500 paid him by Kuser. The witness figured Kuser's profit on one

report alone at \$4,000.

Emil Kraeutler, of "The Deutsche Zeitung,"
Newark, testified that John L. Kuser also paid
him to withhold his bid. Many other witnesses
were sworn, and the testimony of all showed the
gravest extravagance and crookedness in awarding the contracts and printing of State documents.

THE BANKS AND THE STATE'S MONEYS.

The counsel to the committee then announced that he would take up an entirely different subject, that pertaining to the deposit of the State's funds in the various banks. He explained the law and the duties of the Treasurer and Controller at great length, and added:

It has come to the knowledge of the committee that some of the funds of the State have been deposited in the banks of Burlington County, and public charges have been made about the payment of bonuses. It is the judgment of the committee that the truth of these matters should be brought that the truth of these matters should be brought that the truth of these matters should be brought that the truth of these matters should be brought that the truth of these matters and controllers to come here to-day. The moneys in the hands of the Treasurer are divided into different funds. These moneys include those left with the State as a deposit by those contemplating the building of ratiroads also the school and other moneys.

In the last year of Colonel Toffey's term the

THE WHISKEY TRUST'S BALANCE SHEET AS IT APPEARED ON MARCH 31, 1893.

VAST SUMS WHICH THE EXPERTS ARE UNABLE

THE TRUST'S METHOD OF BOOKKEE

ING SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Chicago, April 16 .- Of the many sensations furnished by the Whiskey Trust since Joseph B. Greenbut first had himself appointed receiver and was ousted by the stockholders, none apwith Judge Showalter, in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, of the balance-sheet of the company as it appeared on March 31, 1893.

by the figures given therein, which are startling even to those who had been told in advance that The sum of \$1,139,443 is totally una counted for, to say nothing of the other items which appear correct at first glance and which are offset by figures on the books.

The first irregular item occurs in the purchas of the Shufeldt and Calumet distilleries. The net cost of these distilleries, after charging insale of \$24,984 of treasury stock (these are the shares which the company sold itself) is then deducted, leaving in round numbers \$60,000. charges that the sum of \$244,443 is unaccounted for on the books. The note is as follows:

We find no vouchers showing the payments for the Shufekit distillery. We find only a check for the amount charged on the books, \$1,59,000, with a memorandum on the back of credits by payments aggregating \$1,235,537, and of the balance of \$244,448, to the D. & C. F. Company's credit, with Lyman J. Gage, then vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which the books take no ac-count.

To meet cash payments required by contracts for purchase of Calumet distillery, the following two deposits were made in Chicago: Deposit of \$100,000 in First National Bank, Chicago, and deposit of \$150,000 in Chicago National Bank. No voucher or check showing to whom paid.

In the opinion of those who are in a position to know, while no open charge can be made on keeping, if nothing more, which is, to say the least, exceedingly irregular. Coming to the purchase of the Star. Crescent, Central and Nebraska distilleries, the report of the experts says:

of the Star and Crescent and the Central and Nebraska distilleries, all paid by exchange through the German-American National Bank, amounted to \$185,000; and \$200,000 was paid to Samuel Woolfor which there is no voucher and to which the experts have affixed the note, "Explanation re-

which is the second discrepancy shown in the re-port. The third discrepancy shown in the re-head of "Items to be accounted for." The sum of these is \$510,135. They are itemized as follows:

Payments to J. B. Greenhut, January 12, 1893, through German-American National Bank, \$2,600. Payments to Samuel Woolner, January 12, 1893, check on Central Trust Company, New-York, cancelled check missing, \$80,600. Payments to Samuel Woolner, January 12, 1893, check on Central Trust Company, New-York, cancelled check missing, \$81,600. Payments to Samuel Woolner, January 12, 1893, check on Central Trust Company, New-York, cancelled check missing, \$81,600. Draft on National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, favor Counselman & Day, or company, £90,702. Bought on February 20, 1893, through German-American National Bank, No voucher found, and only explanation being the words "settlement of purchase," written in books subsequent to the original entry. Check on German-American National Bank, dated December 23, 1892, \$460,000, (This check was given to cover payment of four Eastern drafts of \$100,000 each, in favor of Moore & Schley, a brokerage firm, dated at New-York, and signed by J. B. Greenhut, president, and drawn through the Peoria Bank, As with the preceding item, the only explanation being the word "purchases" written in the books subsequent to the original entry.)

This makes the total discrepancy under the

This makes the total discrepancy under the head of "items to be accounted for" about \$754.703; but there is a credit in the Central Trust Company, of New-York, of \$244,568, which reduces those figures to \$510,135. This money is put down as less charged against investment accounts, in the report of the experts; and a note says that the amount was written off after the books had been closed for the fiscal year of 1893, and that no details or information was given. The accounting for these large expenditures, among them a loan to H. L. Terrell, trustee, of \$27,000, is shown, say the experts in their report, for the sole purpose of agreeing with the company's books; otherwise it would merit notice only as one of the methods used for accounting. The following remarkable note closes the balance-sheet:

ance-sheet:

The company's books are under the charge of the treasurer, who is also one of the directors. They contain figures only which have been entered by the bookkeeper, without any information as to their meaning, except what the treasurer chose to give him, or what he may have inferred from the circumstances. The treasurer understood the books, but no one else, except, possibly, the directors; hence it has been, and is an impossibility to properly audit the expenditures, which run into millions, from the books in their present condition. Some idea of the total lack of information in the books is given by the notes attached in this report to some of the items.

Levi Mayer and S. D. Rice, of the Reorganiza-tion Committee, left here for Peoria this after-noon, to attend the annual meeting of the Trust there to-morrow.

Peoria, Ill., April 16.-The members of the Whiskey Trust Reorganization Committee who are here to attend the annual meeting of the company have information that Greenhut will resign from the presidency and not face the stockholders in any way, not even presenting a report for the year. It is also understood that no member of the old directory will attend the meeting which will be held to-morrow. Receiver McNulta will ask the Court to cancel the ceiver McNuita will ask the controlled by the Trust. It is said that a syndicate of Peoria distillers has been organized to bid on the property of the Trust in a lump and, falling to get it, will organize a Pekin and Peoria trust, because spirits can be produced here cheaper than anywhere else.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Louis. April 16.—John Gideon and Franch O'Ross, of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., were delivered to the United States authorities here yesterday on charge of manufacturing and selling moulds for counterfelting coin and of moulding counterfelts. Gideon is the son of a Methodist minister at Poplar Bluffs O'Ross is also well connected. The men started their factory in the heart of the little town, and under the pretence of representing an Eastern show house, it is said, they did a large business.

house, it is said, they did a large obsiness.

Buffalo, April 16.—The project to bring to Buffalo noe of the mational conventions of 18%, which is being strongly advocated by citizens of all classes, received a fresh impetus yesterday by a communication from the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen, urging its indorsement by that body. The board adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to select fifty representative citizens to assist in carrying the project to a successful issue.

Pittsburg April 16.—The miners' officials of the Pittsburg district have issued a call for a delegate convention, to be held on April 19, to consider the status of the present strike for the 69-cent rate for mining It is believed the convention will decide on declaring the strike off.

declaring the strike off.

Pittsburg, April 16.—As a result of the break is the old main water pipe from the Brilliant Fuming Station of the Pittsburg Water Works, the entire city has to-day been suffering from a wate famine. Many important business houses and industrial plants and the Wylie-ave, cable line have bee crippled. It is not expected that the damage with the repaired before to-morrow. There are only twe feet of water in the big Highland reservoir.

Toledo, April 16.—A. I. Bianchard, of Huror County, was fatally shot to-day in a dispute over a line fence. He had purchased a farm at Sheriff's sale and the line was in dispute. To-day he undertook to build a fence and the former owner, Mike Altman, shot him.

IT WAS POUND PLOATING DEAD OFF MONOMOY POINT AND AN ENTERPRISING CAP-

TAIN ATTACHED IT. The tug Taurus is expected to arrive here to-day with a big whale in tow. The tug was pursuing her prosaic way from Boston to this city with a al barge in tow, when off Monomoy Point her captain saw a dead whale floating on the water. A line was passed around the whale and the tug started with it as an additional tow for Vineyard Haven. should do with his find. The Taurus belongs to the Boston Towboat Company, of which F. B. of this city, is agent. Over the long-dis-Daizell, of this city, is agent. Over the long-dis-tance telephone the Boston people asked Mr. Daizell for instruction, and he ordered that the Taurus at once tow the whale to New-York. The whale is of the finback variety, which does not yield much oil. It is about sixty feet long and will probably be placed on exhibition when it ar-rives here, if the health authorities do not object.

KILLING AN INJURED LION.

ONE OF BARNUM & BAILEY'S ANIMALS PUT OUT

OF PAIN IN CENTRAL PARK. A wounded lion was mercifully put out of suffering pesterday morning in the Central Park Menageric. among a batch of animals sent from Barnum & Balley's Greatest Show on Earth was an Abyssinian, or black-maned, ion, a splendid fellow, whose near hind foot had been badly mangled. He had been kept in a van with a tiger, and it is supweed that he got his paw through the bars separating the two compariments, and that the tiger at-

injured animal. He was tethered down and anointed with salves, but as soon as he was freed each time uld lick off the cintment, and make the wound expected every moment to see the poison ext, but it was not until twenty minutes had eaten his last porterhouse steak that enly sprang to his feet, made one great the air, and fell to the floor dead. Death saidy painless, except possibly for the last ment of his life. The body was sent to rean Museum of Natural History, where fellow will have an admired monument in skin.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

ALLERIGHT STEPPED OUT OF THE WAY OF ONE TRAIN AND WAS KILLED BY ANOTHER GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

Julius Allbright, a colored bill-poster, thirty-five years old, was run over and instantly killed on the abound track of the Ninth-ave, elevated road at

Allbright, with two white companions, was posting bills on some boards which extended from the plat-form of the Thirtieth-st station, about twenty-five stepped over to the middle track, but Allbright's

HIS LOTS, HE SAID, HAD BEEN STOLEN.

PLICATION.

One of the queerest applications for "justice" ever made at the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, was that of Thomas Rolinin, of No. 234 Avenue A. New-

ave," said Rolinin savagely, to Mr. Bianchard, the "They were on a bed of white sand, and now they are gone and I want a warrant for the

TWO MEN KILLED AND TWO PAINFULLY INJURED IN A DISASTER AT GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Syracuse, April 16 .- A dispatch from Gloversville, N. Y., to "The Standard," says that great excitement prevailed there at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the news spread about the city that the new Tietx Block, in South Main-st., had collapsed, and that persons had been badly injured and others probably crushed to death. When the walls fell, a rear addition to the building, owned by S. H. Shotwell, on the south, was crushed and flattened out like paper; while on the north side, the building owned by B. W. Newman was damaged in the same way. J. A. Freeman, a plumber, and his helper, John Karg, were working on the second floor of the building, and were borne down with the mass of failing walls and timber. Freeman was terribly hurt about the head, and Karg received painful scalp

walls and timber. Freeman was terribly hurt about the head, and Karg received painful scalp wounds and bruises on the back.

There were in the building at the time of the collapse two other workmen, Washington and Abram Veeder, of Johnstown, both printers. Both evidently died without a moment's warning. The firemen and others worked like heroes in the ruins in the vain hope of saving life. Mayor Dewey promptly summoned Contractor A. L. Henry and placed him in charge of the removal of the Wreck. The Mayor also called a meeting of the Gommon Council to inquire into the cause of the fatality.

At 6 o'clock the first body—that of Abram Veeder—was discovered by Foreman Charles McLaughman. The man was lying doubled up beneath a pile of rubbish, and pinned down by a heavy beam, which had fallen across his neck and shoulders. Two hundred men, aided by several electric lights, continued the search, and at 8:45 o'clock the body of Washington Veeder was recovered. It was horribly crushed, and identification was possible only from the clothing. A. A. Veeder was fifty-three years old, and leaves a wife, son and daughter. Washington Veeder was about forty-five. He leaves a wife and two small children. ut forty-five. He leaves a wife and two small

Tletz can recover no insurance on his building, his policy not covering such losses. What re-mains of the building will be tern down.

The Republicans of the Second Election District

meeting at their headquarters, No. 323 Columbus-

ave., Tuesday evening, on motion of Arthur T.
Davis, unanimously adopted resolutions commendatory of the course of Mayor Strong and demanding
the immediate passage by the Legislature of the
reform measures now pending before it.
This association is one of the most progressive in
the city, being the one which gave the large dinner
last fall at the Hotel Majestic immediately after
the election. The chairman is Louis C. Whiton,
vice-chairman, Charles A. Walker, and secretary,
Edward F. Hassey.

THE ROBBERY OF A STATE. A MILLION MORE MISSING. A WHALE BEING TOWED TO THE CITY. WILL ENGLAND MAKE WAR?

THE TIME ALLOWED TO HER EXPIRED

YESTERDAY.

NICARAGUA'S PAYMENT IS DUE

A RUMOR THAT THE DEMAND WILL BE EN-FORCED NOT CONFIRMED AT THE LONDON SECRETARY GRESHAM EXTREMELY BE AFTER CORN ISLAND -NICARAGUA WILL

UNDER PRO-

London, April 16 .- "The Globe" to-day asserts that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands. It is ascertained, however, that this statement emanates from the Exchange Telegraph Company. Inquiry at the Foreign Office this afternoon resulted in a refusal of the officials to divulge the purport of the official communication to Nicaragua or to furnish any information whatever concerning the matter in the absence of Lord Kimberley and Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, both of

The payment of the \$75,000 damages demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch She will, however, pay it under protest, and insist that it has been wrung from her arbitrarily and by force, and that in thus yielding to th inevitable she cannot be understood as agreeing that the claim is a just one until it shall first have been passed upon by a commission of arbi

whom are in the country. The Exchange Tele

graph Company's statement, therefore, is un

had informed the English Government that the combardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, would be considered an act inimical to the interests of the United States, "The Morning Post" to-morrow

Inquiry shows that there is certainly no questio of the bombardment of Greytown, and that such question has never been raised between the Gov ernments of Great Britain and the United States. Washington, April 16 (Special).-Nicaraguan af-

fairs received considerable attention at the State time in framing important dispatches, subordinate officials of the State Department said.

marks as to whether he had heard from Ambassador Bayard. From what could be learned inform Mr. Bayard of his conclusions. It is admitted at the State Department that the Secre if any heritation in a decision, and it is reason-

now they are gone and I want a warrant for the arrest of the thief."

"Wh-wha-at's that:" said the clerk. "You are pretty ffresh' to come here with a story of that nort. How could any one steal real estates".

"Oh, I knew you'd laugh at me and treat me with ridicule," said Rolinin, reproachfully. "That's what I get everywhere instead of justice. But, all the same, my land is gone, and there's nothing there but a big hole.

Then Rolinin alleged to the clerk that a contractor had, without any authority whatspever, taken away nearly 1,000 loads of sand, worth between \$1,200 and \$1,500. Rolinin said he knew nothing about the alieued theft until a friend met him and asked if he was disging the foundation for an eighty-five story building.

"Well, I believe you," said the clerk, "but I can't issue a warrant for the arrest of a man on a charge of theft unless you saw him in the act,

"That's just the way, by my buttons," said Rolinin, sadly, as turned sway; "but I'll get even with the man yet. I'll hang around with a shotgun and wing him or the first contractor that stops in front of my lots with an empty wagon-box and a look on his face that indicates he's after sand. Why some one'll corne along pretty soon and steal the title. There all t no show for a poor man in this country any more."

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

Two MEN KILLED AND TWO PAINFULLY INJURED IN A DIEASTER AT GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

seize territory this country must keep hands off, watching affairs closely in the mean time.

Great Britain, it was said, was fully aware of the fact that the United States viewed with much concern any intermeddling on the part of herself or any other European Power in the affairs of the republics of this Continent. Information to this effect har several times been communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and on one recent occasion with much accordance. It was also said that only a few days Affairs, and on one recent occasion with much emphasis. It was also said that only a few days ago Lord Kimberley sent assurances through Mr. Bayard that England contemplated no step in Nicaragua which was inimical to the interests or policy of this country. Seemingly these assurances are regarded as sincere at the State Department. At the same dine, however, Great Britain's movements are of keen interest to the authorities.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL MEADE'S FLEET. Well-informed persons attach importance to the movements of Admiral Meade's fleet at this time, and note the fact that two vessels of the Pacifi Squadron are not distant from Corinto. It is regarded as more than accidental that the entire North Atlantic fleet should have anchored off Colon just one day before the expiration of the time given to Nicaragua to make her reply to England's ultimatum. Naval officials attempt to make light of the incident, and say that the fleet has been due at Colon for some time, and that its going there was in accordance with Admiral Meade's original programme. It is true that the squadron was detailed to visit certain ports in the West Indies and Central America at fixed dates before Admiral Meade left New-York, but it is probable, if not equally true, that the authorities then knew that a demand was to be made by England on Nicaragua, and April 15 was set as the day when North Atlantic fleet should have anchored demand was to be made by England on Nicaragua, and April 15 was set as the day when the ships should be at a port convenient to Grey-town. Colon is only 250 miles from Greytown—a short day's steaming. Admiral Meade has with him the New-York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Rahim the New-York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Ra-leigh and Cincinnati. It seems reasonable to as-sume that his movements have been deliberately planned, and that the presence of his fleet near the point England would bembard in case she went to extremes is part of the present Nicara-guan programme of the Administration. On the Pacific Coast are the Alert and Ranger, the for-mer at Panama, the latter at Buenaventura, at last accounts. The Monterey is off the Mexican Coast on her way south. She is to stop at Co-rinto.

A statement coming from a well-informed source, throws some light on England's ambi-If the statement is based on fact, and Great Britain's wishes are gratified, there is little doubt that the Nicaraguan controversy will take a most serious aspect. It is said that will take a most serious aspect. It is said that England is alive to the fact that Nicaragua is in no position to pay a large money indem-nity for injuries or losses sustained by her subjects who were banished from the Mosquito country. In making her demand she expected to be offered, and yet hopes to receive. Corn Island. The Tribune's informant spoke of this matter with much seriousness. In his judgment, England is after Corn Island, not money or apologies. And he believes that she will reject all proposals from the Republic which do

ACTION ON POLICE BILLS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BIPARTISAN BILL GETS THROUGH THE SENATE AT LAST.

SENATOR REYNOLDS, OF BROOKLYN, WAS THE ONLY REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINST IT-

MISSED POLICEMEN THE RIGHT OF APPEAL-PERSONALITIES

IN THE DEBATE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 16.-Two of the chief measures of

the Lexow Investigating Committee were acted for a Bipartisan Board of Police in New-York, was passed, receiving the votes of seventeen Re publican Senators and having cast against it the vote of one Republican Senator, Mr. Reynolds, Brooklyn, who said he favored a single-headed police department, and ten Democratic Senators.

The other measure, the Lexow Police Reorganization bill, was amended by the votes of thirteen Democrats and three Republicans, Cogpolicemen dismissed by the Reorganization Committee the privilege of appealing to the courts against summary dismissal. Fifteen Republican Senators voted against this amendment. Having printed. It cannot be acted upon finally by the Senate under three days, and, therefore, in all probability, will not be touched again by the Senate this week. In the mean time public opinion will have a chance to express itself regarding the amendment which has been made to the bill.

There were other developments of interest in the course of the day respecting the Police Department of New-York. Soon after the Bipartisan Police bill had been passed, Senator Lexow, at the request of Governor Morton, it is said, introduced a supplementary police bill, considerably increasing the powers of Superintendent Byrnes. Whether this bill was the result of the conference Superintendent Byrnes is reported to have had with Thomas C. Platt at the latter's office in New-York on Monday was not disclosed, but as Senator Lexow is also reported to have been at that conference, and as he introduced the bill, there is a general suspicion that this may be the case.

Some politicians think that Mr. Platt would like to make Superintendent Byrnes independent of the Police Commissioners who may be appointed by Mayor Strong, and thus gain a personal influence in the Police Department, which under present conditions he seems bound to lose. It would be a rather amusing turn of politics if Mr. Platt, after seeing his faithful henchmen, Kerwin and Murray, politely bowed out of Police Headquarters by Mayor Strong, should succed in amplifying the powers of Superintendent Byrnes so as to recapture much of that political power he had lost by Kerwin and Murray's dismissal.

Senator Lexow's supplemental police bill certainly increases largely the powers of Superintendent Byrnes, for among other things it authorizes him to appoint the courts which are to try policemen. These courts will have the authority to recommend the dismissal of policemen, and their recommendations can be approved or disapproved by the Superintendent People think, however, that this is but the first step in the direction of the enlargement of the powers of Superintendent Byrnes, and that the Ainsworth bills, which would give the Superintendent much greater powers, may be passed

ause their capacity was less than ten barreis a ay will be opened up at once. The Kinley well, thich came in last week, is doing almost 1,000 bar-els a day, and two wells in the near vicinity will be in operation this week. Shirley, the successful di man from Pennsylvania, is in the neighborhood obbling up leases. A dispatch to "The Press" from Portland, Ind., ays that as a result of the advance in oil be-ween \$00 and \$00 new wells have been started in the Indiana field in Blackford, Wells, Adams, Jay and Randelph countles. All leases possible are be-ng made. afternoon decided to report favorably the Lexow Bipartisen Police bill and the Lexow Police Reorganization bill. This was done, it was said, at the request of the Republican Senators, who wish to get these bills in an advanced position.

and Randolph counties. All leases possible are being made.

A dispatch to "The Press" from Lima says that the price of Lima crude oil shot up 10 cents more this morning. This rise makes North Lima oil now worth \$127\$ a barrel; South Lima, \$125\$; and Indians, \$114. Thous oil is quoted at \$275\$ a barrel, and Pennsylvania, \$225\$. The increased activity in the oil fields has stimulated the demand for drillers and dressers. The former have been receiving \$4\$ a day, but on Monday their wages were advanced to \$450\$, and tool dressers and others received corresponding increases. The demand for new wells is so great that there are not enough drillers in the field. Manufactories of tools are running hight and day and are far behind in orders.

Whealing W Va. Andi 16.—Since the rise in The Bipartisan Police bill was passed in the Senate after a perfunctory debate, but there was general interest when the Police Reorganization to a section which read as follows: "All disand there shall be no right of review or appeal from the decision of said Board of Police to any other tribunal, either by writ of certiorari or otherwise." He moved that it be amended so as to read as follows: "All dismissals so made shall be final and conclusive, except that appeal may be taken to a court of record by a writ of certiorari." He also offered an amendment reading as follows: "And no member of the Police Department shall be subject to dismissal for any charges upon which he has been tried and said charges heretofore disposed of by the Police LONDON OPERATORS FOLLOWING NEW-YORK Commissioners of the City of New-York." Both of these amendments offered by Senato

Reynolds, after a long debate, in the course of which Senator O'Connor, the Republican leader, declared that they would kill the bill, were adopted. Senator O'Connor's argument, echoed by Senators Lexow and Raines, was that unless summary removals were permitted under the Police Reorganization act, and appeals to the courts denied, there could be no reorganization of the police force. Existing laws. Senator O'Connor said, gave the Board of Police ample power to try policemen, but since they could appeal to the courts, dismissals were few. There were a thousand policemen, he declared, who, it had been said, ought to be dropped from the police force, and it was only by summary methods that they could be got rid of and the police force be reformed. He did not know but the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was right when he declared that every man on the police force should be Reynolds, after a long debate, in the course of that every man on the police force should be dismissed. If the right of appeal proposed in the Reynolds amendment was adopted the bill was dead, for there could be no reorganization Traders question the truth of the reported agreement between the Russian Trust and the Standard Oil Company. They believe such an agreement has not yet been concluded, and that it is unlikely that the scheme will be carried out. They think that the Russians will eventually get the better of the contest, as they can lay down oil in the United Kingdom and on the Continent at 41, a gallon, and have a handsome profit left. Regarding European supplies, it is difficult to get trustworthy figures. The Standard Oil Company holds the bulk of the trade, and does not allow the statistics to become public. It is a matter of surprise that the American producers did not put up prices earlier, as the consumption of oil during the severe weather of last winter was enormous. of the police force of New-York. It was only by an extraordinary method that the police force could be reformed. The interests of the people of New-York ought to be considered. They desired a radical reformation of the Police Desired as a result of the police Desired as a result of the result of

partment.

Here Senator Cantor Interrupted Senator
O'Connor with this exclamation: "I would call
the attention of Senator O'Connor to the fact
that The New-York Tribune has printed an edi-

torial in favor of this amendment introduced by Senator Reynolds."
"Yes, I know The Tribune printed such an editorial," replied Senator O'Connor, "and I never was more amazed in my life. But I would like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that was more amazed in my ite. But I would nike to call the Senator's attention to the fact that The Tribune only published such an editorial once. It did not repeat that argument. A vote for this Reynolds amendment, I again declare, is a vote to kill this bill. Whoever desires to defeat the reorganization of the Police Department of New-York will vote for the amendment. Those who are in favor of a thorough reformation of the Police Department will vote against it. The issue is clear. This is an amendment intended to prevent any reorganization of the police force of New-York I am surprised that Senator Reynolds, a Brook yn Senator, who never before showed an interest in New-York affairs, should have introduced . And I cannot understand how that editorial favoring this amendment got into The Tribune."

Senator Reynolds read The Tribune editorial and said that this was one of the reasons for his amendments.

amendments.

"Is that all?" inquired Senator Lexow.

"No," replied Senator Reynolds, "I have a good many others, and one is that you give murderers a right to appeal to the courts, but do not give this right to these poor policemen. I think that is unfair."

do not give this right to these poor policemen. I think that is unfair."

Senator Lexow excitedly replied: "The Senator stands here to champion the rogues of another city. The newspapers of New-York, almost without exception, are opposed to this amendment, because it is fatal to the bill. All of the work of the Lexow Investigating Committee in investigating the Police Department of New-York will go for naught if this amendment is adopted. I think the men who shalf vote for this amendment will suffer for it all their lives."

Senator Coggeshall, Republican, said he should support the amendment. He was sorry that the motives of Senators had been impugned. He continued:

"I have said from the outset of this debate these

perple of Colorado have got to be educated on the money question, and I wish he were here to see whom he proposes to educate. Silver sentiment is steadily growing, and even in Boston and Michigan it is crystallizing. It is spreading in spite of the efforts of J. Sterling Morton and other members of the Cabinet. The people of the East will think the white ballots for silver in 1896 will amount to a snowstorm, and will lie down and die like the blind mule in the storm of popcorn. If silver had got its rights when Cleveland took the President's chair. Denver would now be the centre of population of the United States. But I did not come here to attempt to educate you on the subject of himetallism, but to meet the people of Colorado and talk with them like brothers, and fill myself up with the life and vigor and electrical force which one gets from breathing the pure ozone of Colorado and shaking hands with her people."

General Warner followed Mr. Sibley in a business-like discussion of the subject. He also read extracts from a letter which he received this morning from Senator Jones, explaining the cause of his absence and failure to be with the party at this time. The letter stated that Senator Jones had fully intended to make the Western tour with Messrs. Sibley and Warner, but on the day that he was to start from New-York his physician positively forbade him to attempt it.